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BOSTON, MASSACHUSE TTS.]

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BABBISON AND KNAPP.

WAL LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

Two dollars per annum, always payable IN

All letters and communications must be post paid. mpositions of our enemies.—Those, therefore, their letters to be taken from the Post Office be careful to pay their postage.

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REPUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the American Baptist.] BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY

AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION. At a special meeting of the Board of Managers the Baptist General Tract Society, Philadel-

phia, October 27, 1835, the following resolutions re unanimously adopted: Whereas, it has been represented to this Board, that one of our travelling Agents has been active

promoting the views of Abolitionists while en-Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that as Agents shall abstain from all interference with

he agitating question of slavery. Resolved, That the Board require of the Agents now in their employ a pledge that they will in no way intermeddle with that question while in the

ssion of this Society. Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be blished in the Tract Magazine, the Christian dex, and the American Baptist; and that the solution passed by the Board, September 6th, 1834, and published in the Christian Index, Sepember 23d, 1834, be republished with the forego-

WM. FORD, Sec'ry.

Resolution referred to above. The Board, having understood from different ources that a suspicion exists in the minds of some of our friends in the South, that this Society as interfered with the agitating question of sla-

ng resolutions.

Attest,

ry-therefore,
Be it resolved. That such a suspicion with respect to the doings of the Society, or with respect to its publications, is utterly groundless; and that its the sense of this Board, that that question COHT never, and so far as those who at present ontrol the operations of the Society are concerned, SHALL NEVER IN ANY WAY be intermeddled with by the Baptist General Tract Society.

By order of the Board,
'I. M. ALLEN, General Agent.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28th, 1835.

JEAR BRETHREN, -- Your comp first of the kind which has reached me from friends in the South; and although I have more than once replied to these complaints, through the public prints, in a manner that should be satisfactory to every candid person, yet, presuming you have not seen my communications on the subject, I feel that justice to the Society, as well as to yourselves and others, requires me to answer your inquiries,

and give you an explanation.

Although I am in principle opposed to slavery, yet I have not, and I never had, any fellowship ith the measures of the Abolitionists, believing that they are interfering in an unjustifiable manner with the rights of the South. I have never designedly, in any way, either directly or indi-rectly, openly, or covertly, aided the cause of the onists. I have never sent, nor had any agency whatever in sending, any anti-slavery pa-per to any person in the world. And I have full oundence in those who have been employed in the Depository during my absence from home, to leve that no anti-slavery publication was ever sent from the office by them, or through their agency. We have never furnished the abolition nts with your names, nor have we even given em access to the subscription list of our patrons and subscribers. No member of the Board, I am confident, has had any agency in sending anti-savery publications to our friends in the South; and no member of the Board, to my knowledge,

is friendly to the Abolitionists. When the disclaimer of the Board was published in the Christian Index, September 23, 1834, I was wholly ignorant of the fact which has since come to the knowledge of the Board, that one of our travelling agents, on his return from the South in the early part of 1833, so far yielded to the so-Stations of some Abolitionists in the city of N. ork, as to give them the address of several indihals in the South, and yours probably among them. But as this was done without the knowl ge of the Board, and is an act which we regard with feelings of deep regret and entire disapprobation, we trust the Society will continue to receive the confidence and patronage of its friends ghout the land.

Believing, dear brethren, that the above explaion will be perfectly satisfactory to you, permit me to commend this institution to your prayers, and to solicit in its behalf the increased and untiring efforts of those who love the Savior, and dere the spread of his truth.

Yours, affectionately, in the patience and kingcom of Jesus Christ, I. M. ALLEN, Agent B. T. S.

A letter writer from Virginia says, 'We must ede from the Whigs, and cut off all intercourse with the North '!- Speaks of banishing the Northern black coats, who have been tampering with Southern Slaves. 'If the North would satisfy us of their good faith, let them send us the Tappans, Garrison and Thompson, and others of their gang, for trial and punishment'! 'As to Lynch law, the Judge must be kept on the woolsack, until every abolitionist is hunted from out of our borders. Let us brand their foreheads villain, scourge them and let them go.'

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Press.] THE BIBLE SOCIETY AND THE ABOLI-TIONISTS.

In reference to a report accusing the Bible Society of printing for the Abolitionists, we have received the following very satisfactory explanation:

is not engaged in publishing abolition papers.

The gentlemen who does the printing for the Bible Society has never printed any thing for the abolitionists. Of course the facts are all against the report. The abolitionists offered to pay \$10,000 if the

Bible Society would agree to furnish the slaves tions order them.

Society should recommend it to the other societies to supply the slaves with Bibles. This they also declined-believing that the local societies would and could better understand their own business and cases, than could the Managers in New and the Mississippi, to the captains of the steam-

it ever contributed to the Bible cause, in Bibles.

-they are from official sources. The Bible So- doctrines among the slaves .- N. Y. Transcript. ciety published, some time since, a denial of the report, in Duff Green's paper.

The Abolitionists have become desperate. I have travelled a great deal through the Northern States. A large majority of the people is against them. They however seem determined in their course-it is in vain to talk with them; they do not seem to think that any persons, except those who go with them, know any thing about right or tines of Boston, is one among the many proofs, wrong. If they can only be persecuted enough, it is all they desire. That is to say, if others will get punished for them; for very few of them pant for the martyrdom which they so much commend dominion. No fact, among all the outrageous dein others. I regard their schemes as opposed to velopements connected with slavery, seven years the Constitution-to humanity-and the best temporal and eternal welfare of all concerned in the business. Where it will lead-when it will end, which they can never settle without the consent ought not to consent to submit to their control.
Yours, respectfully, TH. P. HUNT.

PRESENTMENTS.

Yours, respectfully,

The following Presentments have been made by the Grand Jury of Frederick County, Va.:

'We, the grand jury, duly summoned to attend the circuit superior court of law and chancery, 3d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1835, by that gang of slaveholding Preachers and Eldin solemn form, present the Abolition Society of judges and magistrates, and the police of every city, town and corporation, to use unceasing vigi-lance and increased energy in the detection of all ed, and cursed, and insulted a few praying febooks, pamphlets, or other writings, advising or encouraging insurrection, and the circulation of all such documents, and to enact such farther laws on the subject, with increased penalties, as shall carrying all such laws into effect, by giving suitable rewards for the detection and apprehension

of offenders.

JAMES G. FICKLIN, Foreman. A copy-Teste,

'We, the grand jury, duly summoned to attend the circuit court of law and chancery held for the county of Frederick, and duly empannelled, sworn, redeeming quality. It is just as indefensible as affirmed and charged, on this 3d day of November, 1835, in solemn form present the free population of the commonwealth as a nuisance; and we do respectfully call upon the legislature for some decisive action upon this subject, such as may facilitate their removal out of the country by such ways and means as shall comport with humanity, safety, and the public weal.

JAMES G. FICKLIN, Foreman.

A copy-Teste, J. KEAN, Clk.

'We, the grand jury, being deeply impressed with the state of things around us, cannot close our session without reminding all officers of the peace, magistrates and others, of the great necesof the abolition societies of the north, in disseminating their incendiary publications among us, and do most earnestly request of all such officers diligently to enforce the various acts of the legislature passed in reference to free negroes and odist Conference, for they have issued an inimitaslaves of this commonwealth; and we do also farther urge them hereafter to order out patroles much as ever convinced of the cril of clause. in the different sections of the country, to insure in these critical times the peace and safety of the good people of the county.

JAMES G. FICKLIN, Foreman.

A copy-Teste, J. KEAN, Clk.

Judge Lynch sustained and encouraged .- The following is from the Richmond Enquirer, being two of twenty similar resolutions passed at Antiabolition meetings in Louisa, in Virginia.

12. Resolved, That we will sustain all Postmasters in detaining and publicly destroying all

abolition papers which may arrive at their respective offices; and that all those who refuse to do it, be considered accomplices of the crime, and subject to popular indignation and to absolute per-

18. Resolved, That should Congress vote to consider or discuss the abolition of slavery, at its ciety. There is not one word of truth in it. The Bible Society owns no Press; it gets its printing done as any individual would do to a first second state. The requested to vacate the state of the requested to vacate the r

> The New-York Sunday Morning News thus concludes an article in relation to the excitement which recently existed in Boston:

'How fortunate it is for the credit of Boston that the abolition ladies were restrained in their wayward inclinations by the discretion of their with the Bible. The Society resolved to have lords. To what will not the thirst of excitement nothing to do with it. They leave it altogether lead females? They would break their pretty to the local societies to distribute Bibles; they merely furnish the Bibles whenever local instituselves. We can hardly believe that any intelli-The Abolitionists then insisted that the Parent gent and well nurtured female could be induced to enter into the bloody schemes of the fanatics.

A circular has been addressed from Louisville, boats, earnestly recommending them to dispense As to funds being expended. North Carolina with the services of colored stewards and servants, has received several thousand dollars more than as a dangerous and intelligent class of persons ever contributed to the Bible cause, in Bibles.

These statements may be relied on as correct school as the medium of disseminating poisonous

COMMUNICATIONS.

MEN-STEALING PREACHERS-THE BOS-MR. GARRISON:

Your collision with the uncircumcised Philisthat the god of this world drives his infatuated tools to all lengths in the support of his ungodly hence, will be considered more incredible, than

the attack of thousands of gentlemen, in appear-I cannot foresee. Willingly would I lay down ance, upon an assembly of ladies, met for the purpose of their or, and induce them to give up urging a question, anguish, secure the purity, and exalt the characteristics. anguish, secure the purity, and exalt the characof the South—and which the South will not, and ter of one million of American colored women, now subject to the most agonizing pollution and vassalage.

It is true, the conduct of the Synod of Virginia is more heinous in the sight of God, and in its portentous consequences, more fraught with moral corruption and mischief, than even the revilings and designed murder of the Boston mobocrats! held for the county of Frederick, and duly em- The triumph of those wicked minions of the menpannelled, sworn, affirmed and charged, on this stealers will be short! But the wound inflicted ers, ycleped 'the Synod of Virginia,' will remain New-York, and each member thereof, and especially ARTHUR TAPPAN, who is considered the as a stigma upon all ecclesiastical bodies, until prime mover and organizer of the said society, slavery is washed away from our land. They which we consider an evil of great magnitude, have their confederates, however, for in the Holrection among our slaves, injuring the right of sten Methodist Conference, I believe, they have property guaranteed by the constitution of the equalled their accomplices in kidnapping. The United States, and endangering the lives of our Boston white slaves of southern men-stealers citizens; and we do earnestly recommend to all broke down an anti-slavery sign-board. What immortal warriors! And they hissed, and hootfanatical emissaries, and in the suppression of males. What glorious victors! And they seized their nefarious schemes and publications; and we William Lloyd Garrison, who is known to be a do moreover respectfully request the legislature of this commonwealth to take into consideration perfect 'Friend' in his principles respecting war, the existing laws against writing or printing resistance, &c. What noble advocates of freedom! And he was lawlessly imprisoned, that he might be preserved from assassination by a band of ferocious sons of Belial. What an exemplary more effectually suppress the circulation of all specimen of American liberty! And the ruffians such incendiary matter, and to provide means for escape with impunity. What a glorious supremacy of the laws! And there is an end of their uproar; except the penitence which is felt for their folly by the criminals, and the disgrace which attaches to the gentlemen blackguards who conducted and sustained the disorder and outrage! But it is loathsome, and the poison at least is attended by its full antidote.

But the Synod of Virginia, and the Holsten terians and Methodists within their respective boundaries. Hear them !- The Synod virtually declare, that the abolition of slavery is contrary to common sense, humanity, and the gospel! Now, would any person have believed, if it had been declared six months ago, that the largest, professedly, ecclesiastical body of Presbyterians who ever sity that exists, by reason of the combined efforts assembled in Virginia, in the year 1835, would solemnly decree that slavery, with all its turpitude, was natural, humane, and evangelical? This, however atrocious, is surpassed by the Methmuch as ever convinced of the evil of slavery, and averse to it, and yet they solemnly resolve that they are opposed to the abolition of slavery!-After those profound specimens of ecclesiastical legerdemain, we need not wonder to find all orders of Christians, so called, professing to believe one thing, and constantly acting the contrary; ever avowing the truth with their lips, while their hearts are set upon their covetousness.

To aid the correct apprehension of those right

the Synod of Ohio have determined that every tist paper was started in Boston, it would take well Ohio, and proposes to preach for Dyer Burgess or cessity of having our ministry a holy ministry, and John Rankin. These brethren tell him- You are a man-stealer! It is impossible-you must first go and empty your pockets of your ill-gotten silver and wash your hands to cleanse off the slave blood, before you can preach for us!' There is church fellowship beyond compare.

Or suppose one of those Methodists who are opposed to the abolition of slavery, were to visit New-England, and desire to preach for Orange Scott or George Storrs, they would say-'No! you are a man-stealer, or his confederate. First we shall acknowledge you as a Brother.' There is brotherly love for you!

It is therefore evident, that 'the holy war' has hosts of tyranny and wickedness. You have been called to realize something of the same treatment as others before you in the same warfare. One ed with nothing short of moral dishonesty. of your friends has experienced similar assaults,

realized similar attempts on his life, has had his ly to be thrust into the common jail, by drunken ty. His truth shall be your shield and buckler.

jahs of victory, when Boston mobs, and Virginia Synods, and men-stealing Methodist Conferences will be forgotten, or only remembered with exe-

MOSES.

NEWBURYPORT, Nov. 2, 1835. MR. EDITOR-Far from me be the vain and idle magination, that the Colonization Society will effect the pretended purpose of renovating the world, or give freedom to those who are oppressed. It is but an idle dream. The very fact that the colored population have doubled since the formation of the Society, proves to a demonstration that it never will emancipate the slaves. If this is the source from which they expect deliverance from the chains which bind them in servitude, they will be sadly disappointed, and go down to the dark mansion of the grave with sorrow and grief. This being the case, it is obvious to every candid as it is the sins of those of other denominations. and reflecting person, that this great work of reformation cannot be accomplished, otherwise than by the agency of those who feel the power of They are smuggled in under a denominational liberty, and the influence of a republican princi- cloak, and thus are hidden away in rubbish of the ple, which centres in the heart of a true Abolitionist. Equally far be from me, that sordid temper of mind, which leads the possessors of liberty to first letter which I might notice were they worthy

any adequate protection of life, without the least

vestige of civil or religious freedom. We are

required 'to do unto others as we would have them do unto us,' in like circumstances. This motto, to say the least, has not been adhered to by those who were engaged in the recent mobs of your city. We know by sad experience, that slavery is a crime of the blackest hue. It strikes at the very being of society. Too ong has our country been asleep, reposing on the fancied dreams of visionary politicians and blind pists, obtain their Equal Rights. I am happy to pain. earn, that with this class of noble veterans, you vail. Truth will gain the victory over all the powers of darkness. I wish you much success, and hope the 'Liberator' may be sent far and near, and diffuse light and truth around, and teach the ed and the ignorant, the pure principles of Aboli-

J. S.

CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

MESSES, GARRISON & KNAPP-

that paper, they will also be sickly. It does not which the Fourteen so 'deeply regret.' amiable doings, it must be remembered also, that mistake its spirit; and I do believe, if a good Baping him it was their 'opinion' that he was 'im-

slaveholder is a vile sinner, and as for preaching with the Baptists. We want a journal that will men-stealers, they have emphatically determined speak out on all moral questions. The Baptists that they shall be excluded from the pulpit, equal- as a people, I do believe, are ready to act on all ly as their lay accomplices from the communion. the great moral questions of the day. But you Now look at this harmony of opinion in operation. know, Brethren, we are all governed, more or less, One of the Virginia Doctors, for instance, visits by the influences that surround us; hence the neour religious journals what they should be. My soul is sick of the editorial articles in the Watchman, on the great subject that now agitates the land. Baptist brethren, shall we hear from you? A BAPTIST.

MEDDLESOME BUSINESS.

No. III.

9: Again, we are directly and unblushingly charged with 'the violation of the understanding believe and practice your own discipline, before previously had with a view of preventing any recognition of the Anti-Slavery question in the elec-

This is a graver charge, and if it could be suscommenced; and we rejoice that it cannot now be tained, it would prove us unfit for the office of delarrested until liberty and religion vanquish the egates, or for private membership in the church.

The majority of the New England Conference are here, with the most barefaced effrontery, charg-

If this charge is true, I would ask the christian reader if the columns of a newspaper is the propclothes rent from his back, has been dragged er place for its first appearance? This circumthrough the street by lawless reprobates, express- stance alone is a sufficient refutation of this envious slander. As far as I know any thing about the infuriated ruffians-and you may suffer yet more. proceedings of the Anti-slavery members, (and I Fear not-abide under the shadow of the Almigh- really think my knowledge of them is as good as that of those who attended none of our meetings,) The cause of freedom, purity and truth will speed- there was no such thing as a 'previous understandily triumph. You will live to resound the hallelu- ing' given, unless it might have been with some few individuals; and in that case, I have the charity to believe that they were faithful to their word.

But as I have already repelled this charge in my preceeding remarks, I shall give it no further notice than to pronounce it a base calumny.

I must confess that it is painful to my feelings to he under the necessity of meeting men who call thomsolves 'ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church' with such severe reproof, but the deep and devoted affection I have for the church of which I am a member, does not permit me to connive at the sins of my brethren, nor to cover them with my denominational mantle. Slavery or slander in a Methodist, is no better than in a Congregationalist, Baptist, or any other pro-

fessor of religion; and it is as much my duty, yea, more, to censure the sins of my own denomination, It is for the want of this plain dealing, that so many abominations find their way into the sanctuary ;-Temple.

There are other charges and innuendoes in the content themselves, and cry peace, when three of so much respect, but as their authors will be millions of their fellow men are in a state of abject sufficiently disgraced by them without the help of bondage, deprived of all personal rights, without my pen, to show their absurdity and impudence. I shall leave them to produce their own counterac-

> There is but one point more in this letter that I wish to touch, and that is the deep condolement of the Fourteen over the disappointed and disheartened Dr. Fisk.

1. They murmur for the loss of his influence. It seems they had calculated that Dr. Fisks with the help of 'the superintendents,' Dr. Bangs and what other 'foreign interference' might be procured from other conferences, together with the guides. The minds of the people in general, expert arguing of the 'members of kindred spirit.' have been kept in total ignorance. Yet there is would have enabled him to carry his points in the glimmering sunbeam of hope, a ray of consolation, (even at this day of high excitement,) that | ly disappointed, and to alleviate the deeply excited the slaves will in due time, by the active and per- and highly exasperated feelings of the Dr., they severing exertions of warm-hearted philanthro- publicly chorus their 'regret' to while away his

The influence of the Dr., though it has been have taken a decided stand. The cause in which confessedly great, yet great as it has been, his you have enlisted is a good one, and it will pre- strongest friends must now see, taking the 'interesting correspondence' for evidence, that in the New England Conference there is a greater influence than his. So, after all, this very 'correspondence,' instead of adding any thing either to rich and the poor, the high and the low, the learnmonument over his departed 'influence.' And what is worse than all the rest, it will be known 'Work while the day lasts,' for the night of that it was engraved, and raised, by the hands of death will soon come, and our labors will be at an his Fourteen friends. I shall not wonder at all. when the Dr. comes to see the effect that this matter will produce, if he should exclaim like one of old :- 'Miserable comforters are ye all !'

From the proper influence of the Dr. I would not I wish to inquire of the Baptists, through the me- wish to detract a particle; but simply defend those dium of your paper, if they are satisfied with the who have been publicly arraigned for thinking and Christian Watchman as their religious journal? acting for themselves, independent of the influ-For one, I am not; and when I say I am not, I ence or dictation of any fallible man; and to bear know I speak the minds of very many with whom my pointed testimony against his, or any man, us-I have conversed. It is a sickly journal, so far as ing his office or influence to subserve the interthe editorial is concerned; and I think if Baptists ests of a party. Here is the fault of the Dr.; and are governed in any measure by the editorial of this the alone cause of the loss of the influence

breathe the spirit of our Divine Redeemer, or I 2. They try to lessen the Dr.'s chagrin by tell-

spirits' an infallible criterion, by which he is to power to produce an excitement against them by determine the correctness of the 'course taken,' the most gross and wilful misrepresentations. but he may yet find that the judgment of 'a majority of the Conference' of which he is a member, might have been followed with far more honor and safety, both to himself and the church.

the authors of the 'interesting correspondence.'

"unpleasant" nor 'INTOLERABLE!

3. They endeavor to assuage the high excitement, and to calm the ruffled sensibilities of the
ment, and to calm the ruffled sensibilities of the
think, in silence—a silence which must have been
think, in silence—a silence which must have been

This they would fain make him believe 'contains the honorable (?) record of the reasons which ining from the structure which they themselves had fluenced him to decline his post' as delegate, and erected. also that his 'brethren every where will unite with ter would have been giving it an importance which 'them in justifying his course,' and in 'awarding' did not belong to it—would have been a great to him the merit to which it has entitled him.'

But it should be remembered by these eulogists of the Dr. that they live in a world of changes, and fore their imaginations. Long may those ropes that what they call 'honorable' in the Dr. now, may be quoted to his disgrace before ten short years shall have passed. And as to his being justified of the manner of their end—until the conscience-in his course by his 'brethren every where, I can stricken knaves cleanse their foul breasts of murassure them that they labor under a great mistake; der, and humbly acknowledge their villany to the for there is more than one place where there are man whose only crime has been an adherence to twice fourteen ministers and members of the Meth- principle. odist Episcopal Church,' who regard the course of Dr. Fisk with the most marked disapprobation; and if I can read the signs of the times correctly, before the session of the next succeeding General Conference, their number will be greatly aug-

between Dr. Fisk and the two other delegates who declined their election?—Why not 'award' to that there would be no disturbance, and he made them 'the merit' of a public compliment in the public preparations for a disturbance. If the Mayor, lic newspapers? Is it because they fear that their as Hancock labors to prove, was a co-operator part of the 'correspondence' would not be quite with the mob, he was at a deal of trouble for the so 'interesting' as the part of Dr. Fisk? Or is it very absurd purpose of being proclaimed a liar! because they do not stand quite so high in the es- One would think that the laurels he was to reap timation of the New York Aristocracy?—Let the reader judge. OLD ITINERANT.

New England, Oct. 8th, 1835.

Late the that day as a Rioter, might have satisfied the most inordinate thirst for infamy.

But why did he disperse the ladies—why did he

THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

' Qui non vetat, cum debeat, et possit, Jubet.' lucendo' method of christening, quite common of sented as an unconcerned spectator of that outcommunications because this affair, (so emphatically a deed of darkinesse) happened in broad daylight, and the conduct of the Mayor was witnessed by hundreds from whom correct information could be easily obtained. I have been not a little surprised that, with these facilities for learning the facts in the case, individuals should come fordeem it my duty therefore, to counteract the ining it, and by representing, as it appeared to me, the conduct of the Mayor. But, at the same time, sign of the office. With respect to the effect of I wish that all who know anything of the events this measure there is a difference of opinion. of that day, (and especially Abolitionists, who know what it is to be misrepresented) would make of smrit, ordered the sign to be taken down.

I have prefixed to this communication, a passage quoted by your correspondent Hancock, I know not how any conscientious man, who has se article, in the last Liberator, it is my intention to notice occasionally, in a narration of what him as remarking that the sign had braved pub-I know of the late outrage, and of some events lic opinion long enough, and ordering it tossed to preceding and following that outrage. And, in the ground, or as giving information that you had article unjust and incorrect in the highest degree in which this representation is made, be imaginary worthy only of the Boston Gazette or Atlas, in their most scurrilous moments, or of that Libera-tor of the imagination, which is ever before the make Mr. Lyman despised! When Mr. Lyman disordered vision of the people of this vicinitythe concentrated essence of abuse, scurrility and way into the building, that he should not have falsehood. I repeat, that I consider your correspondent alike incorrect and uncharitable; and I know not what should induce a man thus, unjustly as I conceive, to hold up to ridicule and contempt, the Mayor of this city, and make him the riage wheels, he little expected to be written down laughing-stock of the whole country. I can only explain this conduct on the supposition that, as persecution maketh even wise men mad, the re-cent unceremonious handling of some Abolitionist has elevated the Thermometer of his preternatural heat, and the sudden development has and the damps of a dungeon, there are few so occasioned the explosion we have heard.

But to proceed to the history of the outrage. Previous to the meeting at Faneuil Hall there were several attempts to mob Abolitionists, of which I need mention only that at Julien Hall, on the last truth; but it is one thing to suffer from those who evening of the discussion between Messrs. May and Gurley, and a similar attempt, at the same place, on the first of August, when the entrance to that Hall was filled with men who expressed openly their determination to attack George Thompson, and who would have done it, had he not escaped them by passing out by a private enand Abolitionists knew it. They saw that a fear- allude to but one other error of your corresponful storm was gathering, and the alternative was dent. The Mayor did not, as in the 'imaginary to stand up and be swept away, or lie down and let it pass over; they chose the latter. It was at this time that the Mayor advised them to discontinue their meetings-it was at this time that, as and ordered them to disperse. was his duty to do, he spoke with emphasis of their danger. Why he should be reproached for this, I cannot discover. He knew, and subsequent very important that, in forming our opinions of the events have shown, that he could not protect conduct of the Mayor, we consider his ability to

right to-a meeting not called for the purpose of exciting a mob against the Abolitionists, but for the expressed purpose of discountenancing them attachment of the people a meeting, the call for which was signed by some of the most upright and pious men of this city, who went there truly thinking they were doing God service. Probably nine-tenths of those now Abolitionists would have done the same thing, two years since, with an approving conscience.

ture' was 'dignified and honorable,' and that if he believe that his motives are improper. Have we had not declined, it 'would have placed him in an sufficient reason for such supposition with respect had not declined, it would not at once unpleas-attitude before the whole church at once unpleas-ant and INFOLERABLE! to the Mayor? The meeting was not called for the purpose of exciting a mob, but it was address-This 'opinion,' of the New York Committee of Fourteen, may appear to the Dr. and his 'kindred principles of the Abolitionists, did all in their that meeting too, a shameful and cowardly attack was made upon the character of a distinguished Abolitionist-cowardly, because the individual attacked was not present, and if he had been, would 'universal disappointment' which they say not have been permitted to reply. But what was will be felt, because he is 'not a member of the the effect of this meeting? It was a great failhighest ecclesiastical convention of our church at ure. Instead of a diminution of the numbers or its approaching session,' may produce a very con- influence of the Abolitionists, the consequence trary effect from what is at present anticipated by was an investigation of their principles and an increase of their numbers. And the Orators of that Many are already 'disappointed,' and very great-ly 'disappointed' to find that Dr. Fisk should show ful of agitators, prepared for themselves an imhimself capable of the ingratitude and unkindness which he has manifested towards 'a majority' of the Conference for the honor they meant to do him broad, and had exhibited itself on various occaby electing him a delegate to 'the highest eccle- sions before that meeting was thought of, and siastical convention of our church: '-I fear it may there was no apprehension of violence on the night be remembered to his disadvantage at some future following the meeting. May we not infer, from day; when to be elected to such an office, by the the fact that there were less indications of outfriends of universal emancipation, will be neither rage, subsequent than prior to that time, that there

withering to the cowards who trembling, hurried To have made any enquiry into the matgratification to its authors-the very thing to dispel the spectre which has to this day dangled beswing unoccupied, haunting their disturbed slumbers-a perpetual memento mori, reminding them

For the course of the Mayor on Wednesday, I refer Hancock to your account of the riot, in the Liberator of Nov. 7th. The Mayor enquired whether Mr. Thompson was to address the meeting, in order that he might enrol an efficient conmented.

Before I close, permit me to ask the Committee on Elections the cause of the invidious distinction bill was issued for the especial benefit of George

not call out the military and protect them? He dispersed the ladies because he could not protect them. To have kept them there, by promising protection when it was not in his power-MR. EDITOR-Since the last great Garrison or to the insults and violence of the mob-would Abolition Mob, as it is called, (a sort of 'lux a non have been a direct co-operation with the mob. He did not call out the military, because they were late) communications have appeared in several already out. Who are the military of Boston?

papers, in which the Mayor of this city is repretary, were assembled for the purpose of breaking rage, if not a direct participator in it. I have up that meeting and wreaking their vengeance been not a little surprized at the character of these upon George Thompson: to have put arms into their hands, had it been possible, would have been like placing a dagger in the hand of an assassin. although it was a lawful meeting. He is bound to protect every lawful assembly, and if he refuse to do so, or compel such assembly to disperse, he and his subordinates become a mob; but if he ward with statements ruinous to the reputation of be unable to protect them by enforcing obedience a fellow-citizen-statements, founded in gross ig- to the law, he must pursue whatever course apnorance or malignity, which facts will not justify. pears most proper, be it dispersion or imprisonment. His right in this case is the same as that fluence of these misrepresentations by stating the of the officers of the Fire Department, to pull truth, as far as I have had an opportunity of learn- down a building for the purpose of stopping a

You say that the Mayor, through very weakness public what they know, in order that those desir- your assertion is correct, it is a conclusive proof ous of information may be able to learn the Truth that he was not a co-operator with the mob. The -in order that the Mayor, if he was a co-opera- weakness of spirit was occasioned by fear. Would tor with the Mob, may have the credit of that co- he fear those with whom he was acting in conoperation, and, if he did all in his power to enforce cert? No matter how much this act may have the law and protect Mr. Garrison, may have the encouraged the mob, a man should be judged by his motives, not by the effect of his actions, and if his motives be proved correct, he is guiltless. seen your account of this matter, can represent commencing, I would observe that I consider that escaped from the window. What if the dialogue, -it can have but one effect, wherever it is read told a rioter, who was endeavoring to force his Mr. Garrison, without passing over his dead body -when he exposed himself to insult and violence -when he rushed through the crowd and tore away the ruffians who clung to the horses and cara rioter. Many an Abolitionist who witnessed his exertions on that day, will remember him with of his cruelty and the horrors of incarceration, ambitious of martyrdom, as not to prefer incarceration with all its horrors, to the tender mercies of a brutal mob. If there is any man to whom Death is robbed of his terrors, that man is the martyr for feel and fear the truth, and another to become the prey of men who do violence from love of violence, and who are too nearly allied to brutes in intellect, to comprehend the nature of principle or feel the power of truth.

It was my intention to give a more full account of the transactions of Wednesday, but as I have The spirit of violence was then abroad already occupied too much of your time, I will speech, extol the rabble for their 'glorious achievements,'—on the contrary, he declared that the law should be supported if it cost him his life,

'He, whose duty it is to prevent wrong, an able to prevent, and does not, commands it.' It is perform his duties. This point, I fear, is too gen-Then came the meeting at Faneuil Hall, at erally overlooked; and it is to this neglect that I which the Mayor presided, as he had a perfect attribute the continual accusations against him. The Mayor is not omnipotent; though, from the sentiments often expressed, one might suppose that he had but to speak, and it was done! —showing the attachment of the people of Boston to their (white) Southern brethren, &c. &c.; the members of No. 14? Why does he not arrest the rioters ? Before we blame him for what appears, at first, gross inconsistency and neglect of duty, let us look at facts. A mob has recently triumphed, and the press and the people have approved of the mob-the wealth and influence o the city have opposed the civil power. Might not ould not as men, I will not say as christians, any action at the present time, while it benefitted out other than a favorable construction upon the no one, be a demonstration of the fact that, in pro-

to overthrow error and establish correct princi- very world. ple. Let us not be surprised at commotions—the histories of reformations are histories of commotions. We are accused of endangering the interests of our country; let us therefore expect th an attachment equalling the requirements of the Divine Author of our religion-forsaking all for gain, and that he who comes between them and the object of their adoration, excites the strongest passions of the human heart. ANOTHER ABOLITIONIST.

TO HOMER & PALMER, AND THEIR COADJUTORS.

You have at length succeeded in your attempts o excite the people of Boston to anarchy and vioence. For a long time your base designs have been apparent-the consummation is now effected. Boston, which has stood foremost among her sister cities, for order, and a high regard for the supremacy of the laws, now lies humbled in the dust, hissing and a by-word, through your instrumen-She has covered herself with disgrace and infamy; and so long as history records her name, so long shall the scenes enacted on the 21st of

By studied falsehood and shameless deception, have mislead and betrayed the good people of this city. You have knowingly and perseveringly suppressed truth, industriously circulated error, unblushingly defamed those whose purity of purpose and patriotic efforts you are too malevo-lent and selfish to appreciate. Your diabolical and ultimately successful labors to stimulate the base passions of 'gentlemen of wealth and respectability,' and direct them to deeds of violence and the prostration of law, give you a fair claim to pre-eminence among those odious things, which 'to be hated, need but to be seen.' And do you expect by mobs, by the violation of all law, human and divine, by threatened violence, to seal the mouths that are pleading the cause of the oppressed? If you do, let me tell you that you have read history to but little purpose. When was a good cause de feated, or even retarded, by such means? Never. Suppose you succeed in your hellish designs, and tion of Slavery, Jos. M. TRUMAN presiding, it was Garrison and Thompson fall, weltering in their unanimously blood: have you put a stop to the rapid march of emancipation? If your blood-thirsty appetite is not satisfied with these victims, murder a hundred or a thousand friends of emancipation, and what then? Are you nearer the attainment of your object? I tell you, NAY; and that for every indial who falls by murderous hands, thousands and tens of thousands shall suddenly arise, rush to the work, and roll on with increased momentum, the great, the everlasting cause of Humanity and

Do you expect to gag the press, by threatening personal violence to its conductors, and deter from the further publication of facts in relation to slavery? Abolitionists, permit me to tell you, are made of sterner stuff, than to be driven from the prosecution of their high and philanthropic purpose by fear. Destroy every free press in the land, and what then? Why, for every one so destroyed, twenty others would immediately start into existence, fired with the stern resolve of achieving lib-

erty, or welcoming a glorious death.

The task you have undertaken is a hopeless one. You may do some mischief; you have already done much: and what reptile that crawls has not the power of doing mischief. But as to your power of opping, or even retarding, the work of emancipa-in, it is perfect weakness. Satan, when waging war against high heaven, was as likely to succeed

as you. And why? Because you are contending against a work of mercy and justice—pillars on which rests the throne of God. Impotent, shortsighted and daring must that man be, who carries on such a warfare. 'It were better for him that a mill-stone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depths of the sea.

You are doing what you can to destroy liberty disregard of the laws, forceable seizure upon private right, the general anarchy and violence which now prevail through the length and breadth of the the debated (or the Slave Trade,) by the identity ernment. Lynch law is first proclaimed by the that day and their successors in the present. Lord nullifiers of the South—'Lynch law!' echoes and Thurlow talked pathetically, not of the murder of re-echoes a host of unprincipled scribblers, and ser- the slaves, but of the ruin of the traders; Lord vile presses at the North. Say as we say, or hang Sydney eulogized the tender legislation of Jamaica; on the next tree. Dare to utter a sentiment that the Duke of Chandos deprecated universal insuris not approved by us, that is, by Homer & Co. and rection; and the Duke of Richmond proposed a we will set a mob upon you, with tar and feathers, halters and poinards! Such is now the language 'But Mr. Wilberforce was not to be discourage. of the press every where, with some honorable ex. ed. It was the noble trait of his long and useful ceptions. What can come but quick destruction life, that he uniformly adhered to principle; neithto our dearly cherished institutions and government? How long will it be ere the people will him swerve, even for a moment, from his determindemand a government that will protect them? - ed purpose; and by principle he triumphed. On That government will be despotic.

arouse themselves, combine their efforts and influ- The West Indian Advocates recommended then, ence, and come forth in support of the supremacy of the laws, and against those base villains, who from their foul dens, pour forth streams of poisonous vapors, more deadly than the Upas? people, the true democracy of the country, must press for which our fathers fought and died. no longer the question, whether individuals shall enjoy and express their own opinions concerning slavery-but whether all men shall be permitted to hold and express such political, moral and religious sentiments, as seem to them right, without fear of and succeeded in 1806, by a majority of 114 to 15. being molested by a mob, excited to violence and murder by the venal presses of Homer & Co.

In view of the inflammatory and revolutionary sentiments promulgated by the Robespierres of this city. I call on all who love their country, to examine the provisions of the Constitution of the State, and of the United States, in relation to freedom of of speech, and freedom of the press; and I conjure you, as you value your own liberty, and the liberty f your children, to guard with jealous care your own, and your neighbors' rights, and to defend not be better. Several artists have tried before, them whensoever, wheresoever, and by whomso-ever assailed. JUSTICE.

BRADFORD, Nov. 19, 1835. ly passed; also, Voted, that the same, signed by will soon be had. the Chairman and Secretary, be forwarded to the

Editor of the Liberator for publication.

Resolved, That the almost unparalleled success of the Anti-Slavery cause, from its first dawning upon the world, as a harbinger of deliverance to enslaved humanity, to the present time, has more than realized the most sanguine hopes of its friends and patrons, and is calculated to in-spire them with full confidence, in the belief that the continued blessing of God) they shall beholding them crowned with triumphant success that soon the inestimable blessings of liberty. standard of worth.

Resolved, That we hail the accession of Gerrit

pelled' to decline his election, that his 'declina- conduct of a man, except we have good reason to portion to the lack of virtue and principle in the future prospects; and we'come him as another Abolitionists have commenced a great work—a brilliant star in the Anti-Slavery constellation, whose resplendent light will tend to dissipate the brilliant star in the Anti-Slavery constellation, revolution in public sentiment. We are striving thick darkness which now hangs over the pro-sla-

> Resolved, That we have beheld with admiration, the conduct of those pioneers of the cause, Messrs. Garrison, Tappan, May, and the patriotic persecution, remembering that the God of this sults and outrages which have been offered to trans atlantic Thompson, through all the many inmet with, at the same time by no means disparaging the services of a host of others, who, if less notorious in the cause, are by no means less important to its advancement, and amidst the splendor of the greater orbs, as stars of lesser magnitude should ever shine with rays of equal bright-

Resolved. That we abhor and detest the outraeous conduct of the South, in offering rewards for the heads of some of our most estimable citizens; and that it shows, that corruption, deep, dark, and damning, has taken firm root in their soul-killing soil, and will soon exterminate every thing like virtue, morality or religion, unless speedily eradicated by the abolition of slavery.

Resolved. That the opposition they (the Abolitionists) have met with, both from the unprincipled and 'respectable,' far from discouraging, on the contrary, should tend to animate them, since the history of the world shows, that virtue and justice October, 1835, be told for a memorial against her. have never been permitted to pursue their course without opposition, but ever, as the causes espoused by them have been more or less pure and worthy, so has the persecution they have been forced to overcome, been more or less violent.

Resolved, That the present time can for deision of character, firmness of purpose and an indefatigable perseverance, of the advocates for the immediate abolition of slavery, ever holding strong confidence in the belief, that their principles clothed in the potency of truth, are mighty through God, to the pulling down of the strong holds of oppression and will prevail.

PETER PARKER, Jr. Chairman. Moses P. Atwood, Secretary.

SANDIFORD HALL, Philadelphia, 11 mo. 5th, 1835. At a meeting of citizens, friendly to the Aboli-

unanimously Resolved, That we regard with just abhorrence he persecution of our estimable fellow citizen, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, whose moral courage and devotion to the cause of the oppressed colored American, entitles him to the regard of very patriot and friend of human rights.

On behalf of the friends of Justice and of civil iberty so wantonly disregarded in the treatment of his person, we tender him our approbation of his services, and our heartfelt sympathy for his suffer-SIGNED

Abm. L. Pennock, George Pennock, Arnold Buffum, Jos. M. Truman, Jas. Neall, Jr., William H. Scott, William Greaves. B. C. Bacon, Lewis C. Gunn, Alfred Woodward, Daniel Neall, Ralph Smith, Thomas Shipley, Sam'l. L. Gould, Henry Grew, Benj. S. Gower, James Mott, Joshua Coffin, Charles Greene, William Shipley, J. For-

Rebecca Buffum, Rebecca Buffum, Jr., Lucretia Mott, Lydia White, Mary Grew, Sarah Parrish, Mary W. Moore, Harriet E. Stockly, Olive Bacon, Sarah H. Forten, Susan Grew, Mary Wallace, Atlantie Warrington, Arma Burting, Mary Wood, Emily Wilson, Elizabeth Wilson, Hester Reckless, Harriet H. Morse, Elizabeth J. Noal

MR. EDITOR .- In the Select Journal for Jan., 1834, there is a notice of the life and character of William Wilberforce, abridged from 'the Christian Advocate,' a London paper. The following extracts are made, and you are requested to give them publicity, for the encouragement of the in our country, and to overturn the government. friends, and the admonition of the opposers of abolition at the present day.

'We have been much struck, in the perusal of

er calumny, nor difficulty, nor defeat could make the 3d of April, 1792, he again moved the aboli-It is most astonishing that patriots, who perceive tion; and he was again opposed by all the virithe rapid, downward course of the nation, do not lence and all the sophistry of colonial interest. as now, palliatives and ameliorations, but protested against the only care. Mr. Bailey talked of the great religious cultivation of the slaves; Mr. Vaughan recommended schools for education; Col Thornton predicted the ruin of our shipping; and we look to guard that freedom of speech and of the Mr. Dundas had the merit of first proposing 'gradual measures!' The ruse succeeded, and gradualism was carried by a majority of 68.

Mr. Wilberforce nevertheless persisted in his righteous demands upon the justice of the nation,

LIKENESS OF MR. GARRISON.

The friends of Mr. Garrison, and those who, having never seen the original, would be glad to possess themselves of a good likeness of him, may be assured that a perfect likeness has at last been taken by Mr. M. C. Torrey of this city. All who have seen it concur in the opinion that it could but all have failed. The prints now in circulation of Mr. G.'s face are very imperfect. Mr. Torrey proposed to have copies of his portrait of Mr. G. DEAR SIR-At a regular meeting of the 'Young | published in engraving, executed by one of the Men's Association for Mutual Improvement,' of best artists in the country, provided a sufficient East Bradford, held on Wednesday evening, Nov. number of subscribers be obtained, at one dollar 18th, the following Resolutions were unanimous. and fifty cents. We trust the necessary number A GOOD JUDGE.

GERRIT SMITH A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY.

The following letter we know will commend itself to the consciences of thousands who have stood in the ranks of our opposers. A nobler example of allegiance to truth than is here furnished, have never been called on to record. Who that has written a book, or nourished into popular favor a darling enterprise, or headed a controvershortly enjoy an ample reward for their labors, in sy, has ever dared, at the dictate of conscience, to change his position in the face of universal obloquy? Such instances are rare; they stand at the without which all other blessings are of little worth, shall be enjoyed by every inhabitant of the er, we cordially welcome Mr. Smith to the labors, Union, and, that the mind, not color, shall be the reproaches, persecution and glory of this warfare. we see no ground to give up or modify the state-ments in our exposition of doctrines, to which he Smith, Esq. to our cause, as a bright omen of our takes exception. As we understand them, we be-

lieve they express truths which are dear to us both.- Emancipator.

PETERBORO', Nov. 12, 1835. To Abraham L. Cox, M. D., Rec. Sec. of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Dear Sir-You will please add my name to the list of members of the American Anti-S arery Society.

The formation of this society on the principle of "immediate emancipation"—a principle which my whole head approved and my whole hear cherished-was an event very gratifying to me From that time to the present I have been its friend; and have been waiting, but for the cerrection of its principal errors, to become a member of it. I cannot deny, and it is due to candor for me to say, that, during all this time, in which I have refused to unite with the Anti-Slavery Society through an unwillingness to appear to sanc. tion its errors, I have forcibly felt that my union with it would be the most clear and influential expression of my approbation of its fundamental and excellent principles. These errors (and some of them are in the organic instruments of the society) remain, to a great extent, uncorrected. No are my views of them in any wise changed. After having said so much of them through the press, it would be worse than useless for me again to specify and dwell on them. The society of course, does not admit them to be errors. If did, it would recreet them

Such, however, is the present crisis in the history of the Anti Slavery Society, that I can defer my connection with it no longer. The powerful combination to erush it-a combination comprising amongst its elements all political parties-and the manifest purpose to crush it, though it he at the cost of the reputation and property and even lives of its members, urge me, and, I trust, urge ten thousand others, by a I that is precious in the rights of its persecuted members, to go forward now, its errors notwithstanding, and make the cause of the Anti-Slavery Society our cause, and the perils of its members our perils.

There is another consideration promp to connect myself with the society. The Hear en-derived right of free discussion, so fully and gloriously recognized and defended by our civil government, is assailed— repeatedly and fright-fully assailed—in the persons of the members of this society. Mobs, demagogues and newspapers, without number, are industriously at work to de prive this portion of our citizens of a sacred right, which, once lost to any, will soon be lost to all. The demand of the south is, that the north shall enact laws virtually destructive of this right: and men are not wanting at the north mercenary and mean enough to chime in with this demand.

My solemn belief is, that the Anti-Slavery Society is now so far identified with the right of free discussion, on account, not only of its manly defence of that right, but still more on account of the lawless and brutal endeavors to hinder its exercise of it, that if the Society be suffered to full, the right of free discussion will fall with it. Entertaining this belief, I must not only not oppose the Society, but I must do all I conscientiously can to uphold it: and, it is evident, that, whilst Irefuse to join it, my influence must be more against than for it. Never in our day had the friends of human rights and of civil liberty such an opport tunity as they now have, in joining the Anti-Slavery Society, to testify, that, under the strongest temptations to "follow a multitude to do evil," they are still law-abiding law-honoring men. Never had they such an opportunity, as they now have, by fraternizing with the persecuted defenders of great first principles, to manifest their own generous and fearless devotion to those princi-

I scarcely need say, after having repeatedly presented my views to the public on this subject, that the "immediate emancipation" which I advocate, is not the immediate elevation of the slave to our level of social and political rights. How rapid shall be his enfranchisement; or to how evere a code of laws the pulic safety may require him to be subjected after his emancipation and whether the doors of society shall ever be thrown open to him-are questions to be settled hereafter. All I now contend for—and I trust that in this every intelligent member of the Anti-Slavery Society agrees with me-is, that he be delivered immediately from slavery, and be raised immediately from a chattel-a thing-to a Nor need I disclaim for myself and for the Anti-Slavery Society, all purpose of interfering with the legislative power of the slave states, and of taking into our own hands the work of I berating the slaves in them .- This work belongs to their masters, and to them only. The change, which we desire to see effected in the condition of the south, is a change for the south itself to effect. All we ask, and this we cannot be denied, for it is the correlative duty of an inherent right-is, that we may kindly, temperately, and prudently address such arguments to our slaveholding breth-ren, as we think will persuade them to make this change. This is all we ask ;- and they are so uncandid and cowardly as to dread the power of these arguments, and to dread the change, which we propose to have effected, and which can be effected only through a corresponding change in their own minds, and by the instrumentality of their own hands?

That immediate emancipation is fraught with the dangers and destruction, which are so vividly pictured by the imaginations of its opponents, do not believe. The verdict of history is entirely on the other side; and assures us, that such emancipation is no less safe than righteous. In the British West India Islands.-where, instead of the scenes of violence and carnage so pathetically foretold, and strenuously insisted on y those, who were interested to perpetuate the abominations of slavery, not a single negro has raised his hand against his former owner, not against the civil authority. But, if there were no example of the safety of immediate emancipation, I must still justify the doctrine, and urge the duty. What is American slavery ?- I mean the slavery which is legalized and sanctioned in our country— the system which is so palpably wick d, that a plain man once remarked to me: it be not wrong, then I am not an accountable be ing-for then 1 am incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong: and God will no The grand and fundamental crime of judge me." the system is the clothing of one erring mortal with absolute power over another. What are some of the practical features of the system? so stands between God's Book and two millions and a half of men, that but few of the rays of the blessed and saving light of that Book are suffered to fall upon them;—and yet, in the face of the fact, that American slavery forbids the reading of the Bible and utterly contemns its authority, are we told, that the Bible approves of American slavery! This system withholds from these hapless millions, God's own institution of marriage, and substitutes concubinage for it. makes merchandise of them as perfectly though they were but cattle of the field. Can le may I, be reconciled to the perpetuity of this her rid system? or to any postponement of its aboli-tion? No—as a man, to whose heart nothing that concerns man is forcing to the property of a that concerns man is foreign—us a member of a political community, whose corner-stone doctrine it is, that "all men are created equal"—as a Christian, whose holy religion requires the instant forsation of all forsaking of all sin-I will, I must, continue to plead for the immediate cessation of this giant

Very respectfully yours, GERRIT SMITH.

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12, 1835.

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MITH.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. BOSTON, Nov. 21, 1835. FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq.

Dear Sir,-Yesterday, at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Musanchusetts Anti-Slavery Society, I was directed by a unanimous vote, 16 express to you the high sense, which the Board ence in proffering as you did, unsolicited, the use and protection of your dwelling house to the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, when they had been expelled by lawless violence from a pub-Hall. The duty thus assigned me, Sir, it is far more delightful to undertake, than it will be easy for me to perform in a suitable manner. If any thing should awaken our gratitude and high admiration, it is the conduct of a man, who steps forth and takes a decided stand in resistance to the mul titude, when they are rioting in the way of evil countenanced and encouraged by the rich and in-Avential; faintly resisted by the rulers of the people, and scarcely reproved even by the guardians

rent of popular thought and feeling-preserve the

ancient landmarks, and avert devastation and ruin. The outrages recently committed in various places, but especially in this city, will be an epoch not merely in the history of the Anti-Slavery cause, but of our country. They have revealed, so that the blind may see, the alarming state of our guilty land. If this disclosure does not arouse the peoale to re-assert and vindicate their rights, then are they already slaves in spirit -and are fitted to beome themselves the abject subjects of some desnot, who will ere long arise and make his will their what the Constitution of the United States peremptorily forbids even Congress to attempt. They have 'abridged the freedom of speech.' The have trampled upon 'the right of the people peaceably to assemble.' The apathy of our city government, and the tone of our newspapers (with two or three honorable exceptions) are indeed ominous of evil. but I cannot yet despair of Boston or our country. Other minds I know were affected as yours was, by the late exhibition of the spirit of anarchy in our midst; and I trust many more, whom I do not know, have been likewise moved. I will not believe that there are not yet many left, in this birthplace of the American Revolution, who understand on what is based the security of our civil and religious privileges; and who duly appreciate the imortance of maintaining principle and law, and

I doubt not, Sir, that your noble example will to what is dearer to true freemen, than houses and lands, and all earthly riches and honors.

I am, Sir, with gratitude and sincere respect, yours, SAMUEL J. MAY, Cor. Sec. of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society.

BOSTON, Nov. 25, 1835. Dran Sin.-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of of your highly esteemed letter of the 21st inst., written in behalf of the managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; and expressing in very flattering terms their approbation of my their annual meeting.

driven from their own Hall by a mob.

sion, which has been shamefully trampled on. A demnation would follow instanter. great principle has been assailed; one which lies at the very foundation of our republican institu-

If a large majority of this community choose to turn a deaf ear to the wrongs, which are inflicted upon their countrymen in other portions of the land of oppression, and 'pass by on the other side '-so it must be.

so it shall not be, if I for one can prevent it. Up-And should we, in its exercise, be driven from pubin defence of this sacred privilege, which man did not give me, and shall not (if I can help it) take shall have been whipt into silence.

their work with the reflecting.

and apologists of slavery to break down this right. And hence the immense stake, which the enemies in its preservation. The contest is therefore substantially between Liberty and Slavery.

As slavery cannot exist with free discussionthis, we too, shall be no longer freemen indeed, but little if at all superior to the millions we now seek to emancipate.

With the highest respect, your friend, FRANCIS JACKSON. REV. S. J. MAY, Cor. Sec. Mass. A. S. S.

BOSTON:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1835.

THE MAYOR OF BOSTON. the public morals. Such a man, like a rock fallen into a rapid stream, may turn the whole curit is to prevent wrong, and is able to prevent, and life.' This profession proves to have been but aw. The citizens of Boston have presumed to do, does not, commands it. This, 'An Abolition' idle wind—a mockery. 1st' does not attempt to refute; and yet the max- 2. Look at the conduct of the Mayor, subseim is founded merely upon neglect of duty-where- quently. Having succeeded in persuading us to as 'HANCOCK' proves that the Mayor not only keep silence during a time of heated excitement. culpably neglected to comply with his oath of of- he immediately united with the enemies of free fice and the requirements of an express statute, discussion and the rights of man, in getting up the but actually obeyed the mandate of the mob, by infamous pro-slavery meeting in Fancuil Hall, (a ordering the destruction of private property. Of meeting almost as disgraceful to the city as the what avail is the plea of good motives? and where subsequent riot,) signing the call for it, and actis the evidence that the motives of the Mayor ing as chairman on the occasion! What could be act according to his obligations-or whether his mobs were 'the order of the day,' and the pasintentions were good or evil-the consequences sions of an ignorant, proud and selfih multitude of property. In spite of a thousand amiable pro- speeches at that meeting were calculated to stimtestations, an impartial jury would instantly find ulate their fury to acts of outrage upon the prophim guilty of a high misdemeanor-of 'co-opera- erty and persons of abolitionists: and no thanks ting with the mob, if not actually leading it. are due either to the Mayor or to Messrs. Fletchquicken others to manifest openly their attachment How would the following colloquy, between the er, Sprague and Otis, that the city was not filled court and the accused, sound in the ear of com- with blood on the evening of that eventful day, mon sense? 'Why did you not obey the law, God mercifully protected us when we were forsa-Mr. Lyman?' 'Because I deemed its disobe- ken and betrayed by him who had sworn to shield dience expedient.' 'Why did you not protect pri- us from harm. 'An Abolitionist' says-'I revate property from lawless destruction?' 'Be- gret that he should have aided on that disgraceful cause I really supposed its destruction would ap- occasion; but I am not aware that he or any othpease the mob.' 'Why did you not read the riot er person who addressed that assembly, was in act?' 'Rossues it was a respectable and popular favor of moha! Indeed! Is our friend aware assembly.' 'Why did you not disperse this un- that any body in this country is in favor of mobs lawful gathering?' 'Because I deemed it more For what have the Boston Recorder, the N. York convenient and prudent to disperse the meeting of Courier & Enquirer, the Commercial Advertiser. ladies?' 'Why did you not protect the person of the Boston Commercial Gazette, the Journal of an inoffensive citizen?' 'Because I thought the Commerce, &c. &c. done to make us the victims conduct, in granting to the Ladies of the Anti-Sla- readiest mode of settling the difficulty was to lock of mobs, more than Theodore Lyman, Richard very Society the use of my dwelling house, for him up in jail as a disturber of the peace.' 'Why Fletcher, Peleg Sprague and Harrison Gray Otis, have you not prosecuted the leaders of the mob?' at the Faneuil Hall meeting? They have all de-That meeting was, to all present, a most inter- Because it might procure me some enemies, or nounced us as madmen, incendiaries, traitors and esting and impressive one. It will ever be treas- lesson my popularity.' 'Why, throughout this se- cut-throats, and thus excited against us the deadured by me, among the highly pleasing recollec- ditious commotion, has no public proclamation ly malignity of ungodly men, and furnished an ations of my life, that it was my good fertune to extend to those respectable ladies the protection of laws, and calling upon all good citizens to pre- may yet be inflicted upon us-at the same time my roof, after they had been reviled, insulted, and serve order?' 'Because they were exclusively feebly and hypocritically professing to deprecate But in tendering them the use of my dwelling respondent may protest against this 'imaginary eral rule of conduct, no one supposes-for they house, Sir, I not only had in view their accommodialogue,' as he did against 'HANCOCK's; but I themselves would then be liable to an impartial dation, but also, according to my humble measure, conceive that the questions are pertinent, and the visitation; that they would rather prefer to have

a just estimate upon the conduct of the Mayor. ed of the liberty of speech and of the press by a 1. The last eighteen months have been a 'respectable and wealthy' mob, than with that stormy period in the history of this country. Eve- liberty, converting the nation and changing pubry where, the utterance of the 'SELF-EVIDENT lic sentiment by the force of argument and the -if they are content to turn away from the sight TRUTHS' of the American Declaration, in op- omnipotence of truth, is clearly evident from all position to the present herrible system of slavery, their writings, speeches and actions. Hence, they has caused as much consternation and fury, as are without excuse, and are guilty of our blood. But when they undertake in any way to impair could have been elicited by their promulgation in 3. The erection of a gallows before my door on any subject, and more especially upon enormi- rights of man have been invaded with impunity, it, 'By order of Judge Lynch,' although it was on this great right let us hold on at all hazards. Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and desired the hanging of a beast or the enslavement of a us, as far as practicable, to cease holding our pub- colored infant, was, nevertheless, a daring translic halls to private dwellings, one house at least lic meetings for a time, in order to prevent any action which should have filled a virtuous and hushall be consecrated to its preservation. And if, disturbance of the peace. He behaved with great mane city with horror; but, except sending two politeness, and professed to give his advice in a or three persons to remove it, the Mayor and the from me, this roof and these walls shall be levelled he would protect us in the enjoyment of our rights, aught that appears, they deemed it a capital joke to the earth-let them fall if they must. They whenever we felt it our duty to exercise them. It Not one effort did they make to detect the perpepear of very little value to me, after their owner tates of kindness, was nothing better than the been erected before the door of Richard Fletchprompting of selfishness-a mere desire to avoid er, or Peleg Sprague, or Harrison Gray Otis-Mobs and gag laws, and the other contrivances trouble and responsibility, at the expense of our who doubts whether a proclamation would have by which fraud or force would stifle enquiry, will freedom of speech. Certainly, the spirit of manli- been promptly issued by the Mayor, offering a renot long work well in this community. They be- ness would revolt from impeaching the discretion, ward for the detection of the offenders, and extray the essential rottenness of the cause, they are and meddling with the concerns, of an intelligent pressing a strong indignation in view of the deed. ence: it would far rather resolve to stand by them that gored my ox,'-with a vengeance! That al-Happily one point seems already to be gaining in the exercise of their constitutional prerogatives. ters the case, indeed! But I humbly conceive universal assent, that slavery cannot long survive However, whether his motives were selfish or that my life is as precious to me, as is that of eithfree discussion. Hence the efforts of the friends charitable, the Mayor will bear witness, that in er of the foregoing apologists of men-stealers to ble; that, in consideration of the inflammable state spared to make it incomparably of more value to of slavery hold, in behalf of freedom and mankind, of the public mind, we again and again held our my country and the world, than the united exispeace, and carefully refrained from holding any tences of that pro-slavery trio. but our constitutional meetings; that we express- 4. Prior to the meeting of the Female Antied the strongest desire to do nothing needlessly Slavery Society, the Commercial Gazette (to say so neither can liberty breathe without it. Losing to stir up a lawless excitement; and that we were nothing of the other prostituted papers) was daily willing to forbear, as long as forbearance could occupied with the most rancorous and seditious be justified by christian prudence and the proper articles, breathing out slaughter against the abodischarge of duty. This exercise of his private litionists, and threatening in the name and by au-

the abolitionists to forego their meetings, and thus afford no excuse for mobs.' This is a most extraordinary defence! Is it possible that an abolition-I had no room, in the last number of the Liber- ist can thus join with our enemies, and accuse us ator, to make any remarks upon the apolegetical of 'affording an excuse for mobs' when we hold communication of 'An Abolitionist,' respecting our meetings? Can any thing excuse a lawless entertains of your generosity and noble independ- the conduct of the Mayor during the late riot in mob? 'HANCOCK' does not accuse the Mayor of this city. Indeed, I have refrained from giving a any active malignity of purpose, or of any desire full expression of my feelings upon this subject, to get up a mob for the sake of enjoying the plealest the charge should be made that my ignomin- sure of an Ephesian uproar-but he arraigns him ious treatment disqualified me from being an impartial reviewer. The impeachment of Mr. Ly- what he had sworn to perform, and by consenting man's conduct by 'Hancock,' though couched in to surrender private property to destruction, inplain, blunt language, I certainly conceived to be stead of protecting it. Here the matter is perwarranted by undeniable facts and legitimate in- fectly clear. No doubt Mr. Lyman would at any ferences; and therefore I inserted it, as a merited time much prefer that we should be gagged, and rebuke to the Mayor, and a warning to men in to give up the most precious of all human rights. authority elsewhere. As cheerfully, too, did I in- than that a riot should be excited in the city: but sert the vindication of 'An Abolitionist,' hav- is this fulfilling the duties of his office? What is ing the highest regard for his character, and the it but a servile fear of the mob, and a low apprestrongest confidence in the soundness of his abo- ciation of the value of our rights, and an outrage lition sentiments-yet surprised that he should upon Liberty and the Constitution? What is it volunteer to defend conduct which is wholly inde- but making mob-law paramount, and committing fensible, and which even his extenuations make to the flames the Statute Book of the Common more palpably erroneous. Why this dear brother wealth? It is his duty to maintain the supremashould exercise so much charity toward Mr. Ly- cy of the laws-and when the freedom of speech man, and yet unhesitatingly condemn every other is threatened by violence, instead of urging its gentleman of wealth and respectability' who entire suppression, he ought manfully to call for participated in that deplorable riot, is inexplicable its exercise, and declare his determination to proto me; especially as no one knows better than tect it at every hazard. Our correspondent truly himself, the violation of the Mayor's private as- declares, 'that Mr. Lyman has always said, if the surances to us, in his public behaviour against us. abolitionists chose to have meetings, in spite of The maxim of law, upon which 'HANCOCK' based the excited state of public feeling, he would dehis strictures, was as follows :- 'He whose duty fend the right of free discussion at the peril of his

were good? His duty was plain-he was bound more mean, more hypocritical, or more cruel, than to perform it, or else to resign his office-he did such conduct? What is treachery if this was not do it. Whether he refused or neglected to not? At the time of the Faneuil Hall meeting. were fatal to freedom of speech and the security were excited to a high pitch of desperation. The abolitionists who were mobbed.' Now, our cor-mobs. That they are in favor of mobs, as a gento recover and perpetuate the right of free discus- replies the best the Mayor could offer. His con- abolitionists consent to abandon their cause, or to be gagged, than to be under the necessity of There are a few particulars to which the atten- crushing them by brute force, need not be question of the reader is requested, in order to place tioned; but that they would rather see us depriv-

or annul my right to speak, write, and publish up-the Russian or Turkish dominions. The dearest with the murderously significant inscription upon ties, which are the common concern of every lov- and the freedom of speech exercised at the peril deemed a vastly amusing affair by those editors er of his country and his kind-so it must not be- of life. During this period, the Mayor has fre- who seem to think the hanging of an advocate of quently called upon the leading Managers of the negro emancipation of no more consequence than friendly spirit, assuring us on each occasion that city authorities did nothing respecting it-and, for cannot crumble in a better cause. They will ap- is now apparent, that what seemed to us the dic- trators of this outrage. Suppose this gallows had meant to strengthen. These outrages are doing and benevolent association, by such an interfer- It would then have been-'Oh, it was your bull all our interviews we were courteous and placa- himself; and, by the grace of God, I mean if it be

personal influence with us causes 'An Aboli- thority of a 'respectable and wealthy 'communi TIONIST' to ask-' Is it fair from this to conclude, ty, to break up the meeting in a riotous manner. that the Mayor wished for mobs? His desire ob- At the head of the city government, it was un-

viously was the very reverse, that is, to persuade | questionably the duty of the Mayor to lay copies | of the Gazette before the Grand Jury, to be abated as a nuisance and indicted for sedition-but resolutions in the last Boston Recorder. The edhe took no cognizance of it, although he well iter of that paper has arrayed himself, from the beknew that it was inflaming the minds of the citi- ginning, against abolitionism; for five years he zens to madness. So, too, with regard to the has not ceased, in season and out of season, to ophandbill, issued on the day of the meeting, offerglaring contempt of order, defiance of law, and heighth and depth, of Abolitionism, aye, of Garri-What he said privately, I know not, nor is it of the difference. any consequence. 'Silence gives consent,' is a received maxim-and how condemnatory is its sense.' We wish to ask how many senses have application in the present case! What strong the words that sin 'should instantly cease.' To encouragement does such conduct give to lawless our mind, they have but one, namely, that the sin and blood-thirsty men! Will they not have sagacity enough to construe it in their favor! Sure ly, the frogs were wise in preferring king Log to king Stork for a ruler.

5. It was hardly manly or decorous for the Mayor to send to the Anti-Slavery Office, on the day of the meeting, to know whether Mr. Thompson was in the city, and whether he would attend for making the request, looks very kind and plausible-namely, that he might induce the mob to disperse, should one assemble: but such a step was dangerous as a precedent, and suicidal in its tendency. What! is this the way in which to obtain respect for the laws, or to suppress anarchy, by politely assuring a body of blood-thirsty rioters that the victim whom they seek is not present? Will they feel rebuked by such a gentle- abolished. manly assurance? Will not their own inference from it be-'If Mr. Thompson were present, you should be certified of the fact, and might do with him according to your pleasure?' Suppose they of them. had promptly retired, on obtaining the desired in formation: would they not have complimented themselves upon their forbearance in not destroying the Anti-Slavery Office, and routing the meeting of ladies? Would they have felt that they had committed a public outrage-a State Prison offence-in thus assembling together for riotous purposes? And is this a small matter in these days of violence and murder? Is the peace of a city to be violated-are the laws to be trampled under foot-are our lives to be sought and taken, with impunity? The Mayor ought not to have, concerned himself, or cared, whether Mr. Thompson was to be present or absent; nor was it sound policy in him to comply with the demands of the rioters, by assuring them that Mr. Thompson was not in the city. By so doing, he weakened his own authority, and strengthened the hands of violence. He erred, also, most grievously-through weakness rather than malice, I doubt not-in assuring them that I had left the building. It was disperse the mob, and maintain the supremacy of

(Kemainder next week.)

THE WEIGHTIER MATTERS OF THE

LAW. We have received from a friend, the Annual Report of the Synod of Michigan, which held its Bear these things in mind, and act accordingly. second annual meeting at Adrian, Oct. 1, 1835. It is a most encouraging sign of the times, that the Ecclesiastical Bodies are coming to pay so much more attention than formerly to the moral require- solemnly and with all due formality presented ments of the Gospel. Instead of expending their the free population of the commonwealth as a time and strength and temper upon doctrines of nuisance, and called on the Legislature 'for such doubtful disputation, they now seem disposed to action as may facilitate their removal out of the consider with deep anxiety, 'the weighter matters country.' If the grand jury speaks the prevalent of the Law.' The greater part of the session of sentiment of that region, the 'free population' the Synod of Michigan, seems to have been spent must be endowed with an uncommon share of in the consideration of the right observance of the candor and frankness, and it might not be a wild Lord's day—the duty of abstinence from the use conjecture that they have been putting up—not of intoxicating drinks—the subjects of Slavery and unheard or unanswered—the oft-quoted petition of War. On all these topics they have passed re- of Burns, solves, which show the high moral standard they are disposed to raise, even that of entire abstinence from all that is evil, or may lead others to offend. We give the following extracts:-

The report on the subject of Slavery was again called up, discussed, amended, and UNANI-MOUSLY ADOPTED, as follows: 'In the opinion of your committee, the subject of American Slavery is one of deep and solemn interest, and from one of the castle guns, over the heads of his yet, one whose associations are fraught with seri- troop. ous danger to the church of Jesus Christ. The unusual irritability of the public mind respecting it, and the differing views of professing Christians, require of Synod, peculiar caution and kindness in expressing their sentiments. To convey a just this city, on the 21st ult., we now request all who impression of our disapprobation and abhorrence of the numerous and appalling evils of Slavery, and, at the same time, to 'keep the unity of the Spirit identifying and conviction of any of the offenders, in the bonds of peace,' has been the object of your to send their statements in writing, to the Anticommittee. They offer, therefore, for the sanction | Slavery Office. of Synod, the following resolution, viz: Resolved, That this Synod believe the buying, selling, and owning of slaves in this country, to be A SIN BE-FORE GOD AND MAN; that the system of American Slavery is a great moral, political, physical, and social evil, and ought to be immediately and universally abandoned,—and that it is our duty by the use of all kind and christian means, and, especially, by cultivating a spirit of sympathy and prayer for the enslaved and their masters, we well as of general moderation and wisdom in the dis- horror at the mention of mobs; and other cities semination of truth and light, to endeavor to hasten the happy day of universal emancipation.'

The Moderator, from the committee on the subject of War, presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That this Synod believe that war in

all cases, is incompatible with the spirit and principles of the gospel, unless, as in the history of the his vengeance on the ungodly.

Resolved, That it is the privilege of all true

christians to decline military service on conscien-tious grounds; and that all who do so, are equally entitled to exemption with the Society of 'Friends, whose example, in this respect, the Synod deem worthy of all imitation.

gospel to inculcate the principles of peace, and to exhibit more frequently and more fearlessly, the unholy nature, and ruinous tendency of war, and the practicability of honorably adjusting all national differences without a resort to arms.

'SOUND DOCTRINE.'

This is the caption placed over the following ing a reward of \$100 to the ruffian who should publishes as 'sound doctrine,' resolutions that emfirst 'snake out' Mr. Thompson: how was this brace the whole sum, the length and breadth, the approval of murder, met by the Mayor? Was he sonism. Does Mr. Tracy, in publishing these as not bound to seek the apprehension of the authors sound doctine, while he opposes Abolitionism, of that handbill, by offering a suitable reward? mean to have it understood that Abolitionists hold Certainly-and yet, officially, he was dumb! other sentiments than these? If so, let him show

The close of the last resolution says 'in this ner should immediately cease doing the thing that is sinful. Will the astute editor of the Recorder give us the others?

Here are the resolutions:

SOUND DOCTRINE

At a regular meeting of the Franklin Associa-Resolved, It is highly important that the citizens of the United States sustain the right of discussing the meeting. It is true, the reason that he gave freely the subject of slavery, and expressing prop-

erly, their opinions.

Resolved, That we look with alarm and decided disapprobation at the riotous spirit so often manifested in opposition to free discussion and the regular administration of law.

Resolved, That man has no moral right to consider and hold man as property; that the claim to do so is a sin offensive to God and injurious to man, which should instantly cease; and that, this sense, all slavery ought to be immediately

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded to the Editors of the Boston Recorder and New York Observer for publication, signed by such members of the Association present as are in favor THEOPHILUS PACKARD,

ARETAS LOOMIS BENJAMIN F. CLARKE, WALES TILESTON, TYLER THACHER.

REMEMBER THE DISTRICT OF COLUM-

Our friends will not forget the petitions to Congress. Though the list of names already sent in from various quarters, to the Anti-Slavery Office, is of a very respectable length, we desire to see it much longer, before the time arrives for sending it to Washington. Those who have copies of the petition, should be diligent in obtaining signatures, acting with the spirit and energy of men who 'remember those that are in bonds, as bound with them.' Give every one of suitable age, an opportunity of signing. And to all we would say-to all at least, who desire to see our national metropolis purified from the foul pollution and redeemed from the deep disgrace of slavery-do not wait for the paper to be brought to you, but if you know not for them to know whether Mr. Thompson or of one in your vicinity, go where it is to be found, myself was present—but it was for the Mayor to and affix your name. Remember, while slavery exists in the District of Columbia, the North is directly implicated in the guilt of slaveholding. Remember, northern legislators, by their official acts, uphold the system in that district now, and that without northern votes it could not be upheld; for the free states have a morjority in Congress.

A NUISANCE.

By referring to our Refuge of Oppression, it will be seen that a grand jury in Virginia, has

'O would some power the giftie gie us, To see oursel's as others see us.'

The presentation of the American Anti-Slavery Society, reminds us of the exploit of the valorous Balmawhapple, who discharged his horse-pisof retaliation, for the throwing of a cannon ball

F Having waited long enough, and waited in vain, for the proper authorities to take measures to

REV. C. P. GROSVENOR.

We have received encouraging accounts of the labors of Mr. Grosvenor, in Worcester County. He has preached in many of the towns with good effect, and we expect soon to hear of the formation of a large County Society.

Respect for Law-Love of Order.—Hitherto the Bostonians have been affected with a sort of holy which have suffered from the visitations of King Mob, have come in for no small share of their soleinn maledictions. The following account of 'a little bit o' fun,' as certain Boston editors facetiously term the affair alluded to, will show how much these boasting 'descendants of the Pilgrims regard the majesty and supremacy of the lawshow much THEY love the peace and order of their community—and how ardently THEY are attached Israelites, an express command to engage in it, to the liberty of the press, and the freedom of be given from God, for the purpose of executing speech.—Phila. Com. Herald.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

The Menthly Concert, for slaves in the United States, will be held in Congress Hall, corner of Milk and Congress-streets, on Monday Evening next.

whose example, in this respect, the Synod deem worthy of all imitation.

Resolved, That it is the duty of ministers of the cospel to inculcate the principles of peace, and to exhibit more frequently and more fearlessly, the inholy nature, and ruinous tendency of war, and he practicability of honorably adjusting all national differences without a resort to arms.

DIED.—In this city, Mr. George Mills, aged 59 years, after a lingering illness, which he bore with firmness and resignation. He is regreted by all who knew him, but thus we trust he has gained a blessed immortality, whilst his family are left to mourn a loss that cannot easily be remained.—[Lom.]

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In this city, Nov. 22d, Ann Lucretia, aged 2 years, third daughter (and second deceased) of J. Cutts Smith.

BOARDING AND LODGING MARRIED.—In Philadelphia, October 15, by the Rev. Mr. Proctor, Mr. Ridgway Young of Delaware, to Mrs. Jane Easten.

BUMKDING AND LODGING

FOR transient colored persons, may be obtained:
at JOHN TAYLOR'S, No. 3, Southack-st.

LITERARY.

[For the Liberator.] THE APPEAL.

No person, held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, he discharged due.'-Con. U. S. Art. IV. Sec. 2.

New-Englanders-New-Englanders! Your spangled banner waves, O'er those, who, borne to freedom's mesne, Are basely held as slaves! To the battle-ground of freedom, The martyred patriots' home; The tyrant for his victim may By none forbidden come

New-Englanders-New-Englanders! Your fathers shed their blood,-They fought a tyrauts' hireling band, O'er green field and o'er flood-Upon the plains of Lexington, They fearlessly did die-And in old Bunker's bosom cold, Their mangled corses lie.

New-Englanders-New-Englanders! A voice does thence arise,-The spirit of the martyred dead, Descended from the skies; Calls on their recreant children, now To cleanse them from the stain, That lingers on the nation's brow, And dims its golden fame.

New-Englanders-New-Englanders! O, list ye to the grave-Cast off, as foul, the black reproach-Your fathers' mem'ry save. Proclaim to a despotic world-Write it, that all may see, That man does freedom's image bear, AND HERE HE SHALL BE FREE!

New-Englanders-New-Englanders! Their dim and shadowy forms, Ride over hamlet, village, town-Their chariot, clouds and storms! And when the midnight winds are loud, To chant their lullaby, All mingling with the troubled sound, Is heard the spirit's sigh.

New-Englanders-New-Englanders! O, why do freedom's fires, Lit up, on freedom's altar stone, By death gasp of your sires, Burn low? And why the victor's wreath Your trembling hearts allow; A chaplet, formed of choicest leaves, To grace a "monarch's brow?

For shame! for shame! New-Englanders! Up, and in manly pride, The taskman's chains that bind you now Throw manfully aside! And say, that men no more shall point At freedom's shrine with scorn; See! men from freedom's altar horns, To hopeless bondage borne!

SHADE OF WARREN. Groton, October, 1835.

* See 'The Task,' Book II. Lines 40, 41, 42.

[For the Liberator.] HYMN. For the Concert of Prayer for Slaves. Break every yoke,' the Gospel cries, ' Let the oppressed go free'; Let every captive taste the joys Of peace and liberty.

Lord, when shall man thy voice obey, And rend each iron chain, O when shall LOVE its golden sway O'er all the earth maintain. Send thy good Spirit from above.

And melt th' oppressor's heart, end sweet deliverance to the slave And bid his woes depart.

With freedom's blessings crown his days-O'erflow his heart with love, Teach him that strait and narrow path Which leads to heaven above.

Gilmanton, Nov. 14, 1835.

[From the Struggler, a newspaper edited in Philadelphia by an 'association of COLORED men.'] TO GEORGE THOMPSON.

BY A LADY OF PHILADELPHIA. There's a wreath for the brow of the conqueror. There's a halo around his name. There's a gorgeous pall and a sepulchre, And a star in the scroll of fame

There's a glittering circlet for kingly brows, There is pomp, there is splendor and power, A throne where the servile courtier bows. Bright throngs for the festival hour.

There are laurels for talent and learning and genius; There are worshipping crowds at that shrine Whose dazzling lights shine resplendently o'er us, Like diamonds from India's mine.

There are wreath's for America's patriot band. By American freemen entwined, Who boldly proclaimed o'er a suffering land, Equal freedom and rights to mankind.

But where is the wreath for thy brow, bright stranger Say, where are the laurels for thee ? Thy path is through warfare and peril and danger, Thy cause-from all thraldom to free!

Oh! would'st thou a chaplet of laurel wear In the 'land of the free and the brave?' Point not to the cloud that is resting there, And name not the wrongs of the slave. But point to the page of her fame and her glory,

And the stain on her 'scutcheon forget; And learning and talents will listen the story. And laurels be thine-even yet. If the rights of the bond and the outcast inspire thee,

If the cause of the SLAVE be thine, Though scorn be the wreath which our country hath twined thee, There's a being, a power divine!

Then waken a nation that quiety sleeps In a splendid, a glittering dream; Though woe is around them, though misery weeps, Go, burst as a bubble, their scheme.

Go tell them that vain is their lordly oblation, And vain is the fast and the prayer, While the cloud of oppression hangs over a nation, While millions of slaves are there.

Then onward; by seorn and opprobium surround There are hearts that are praying with thee, That soon thro' our land may the trumpet be sout 'Ye oppressed and degraded-Go free.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

VOICE OF THE PRESS. No. II.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF THE PRESS.

The late riot in Boston, to put down the Abolitionists, affords such an opportunity as rarely ocfrom such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be taining those great principles, which lie at the foundation, and which are, in fact, the very germ of all civil and mental liberty. Such an occasion ought not to be suffered to pass unnoticed or unimproved. The times, when these rights were deliberately withheld or questioned, have so long passed, and such unlimited freedom has so long been enjoyed, that some such occurrence as this at Boston, was almost necessary to arouse us to a knowledge and sense of the duty, which devolves upon us, at all times, and at all hazards to defend these primary principles of liberty.

It matters not whether the majority think Mr. Garrison's principles right or wrong. It is sufficient for him, and it is sufficient for any man, that, without violence or injustice, he chooses to advocate them. Things have come to a fine pass, if a man may attempt to prove nothing except what the majority are willing to have proved. there be in this country, a majority, on any question, so strong that they can, and so insolent that they dare, either by exciting mobs, or by any other means, overawe their opponents, and thus deprive them of the privilege of propagating doc-trines, which they do not like, it is quite time that we know it; and that, before we become accustomed to wear the yoke of this many-headed despot, we rally and re-conquer our freedom.

This mob at Boston was distinguished and dis-

graced above all ordinary mobs, both by the meanness and atrocity of-if the expression may be allowed-its principles. Eor most of the ordinary mobs, some partial justification can generally be found. They frequently have for their object, the demolition of those dens of impurity and vice, where the young and the virtuous are enticed, and corrupted and ruined. Sometimes, as has been the case in England and Ireland, mobs have been excited by the rapacity or injustice of capitalists, by the oppressive legislation of an aristocratic government, or by the gripings of famine and want, for which no other mode of relief was seen. The riot at Baltimore had, for its object, to take vengeance on a few rich individuals, for having plundered and defrauded a large number of the labor-ing poor. The mob that burnt the convent, had, for their object, to rescue the weak from the power and tyranny of the strong. Too indignant, at such a violation of the liberty and rights of the helpless, to brook 'the law's delay,' they took it upon themselves to teach tyranny the lesson that it needed. Yet this mob, in favor of liberty, has been cried out against as something most horrible and abominable, as disgraceful, in the extreme, to human nature; while this mob in Boston to put down liberty, this mob, got up by the strong for the purpose of trampling upon the weak, has been countenanced and approved. Scarce a press in that city, except the three democratic ones, has had the courage to vindicate the violated rights of an unpopular man, or to raise its voice against this atrocious attack upon the freedom of discussion. and how is this to be accounted for? The whig press has told us how. The mob was a 'welldressed' mob, a good society mob, a 'gentlemanmob, a mob countenanced by 'men of wealth and standing.' It was no mob of the rabble-no vulgar mob-no mob of the 'poor' and desperate -it was the 'moral worth' party's mob. Fur-thermore, it was not a mob for pulling down the houses of the rich, or for violating their rights of propertu—it was only a mob to take away the rights and liberty of a 'poor' printer—a mob to take vengeance on him for indulging an unfashionable humanity-a mob to disgrace him-to alarm him for the safety of his life, and thus teach him that it would not do for such fellows as he to think of 'opposing public sentiment!' or of advocating doctrines, which 'the wealthy and respectable' had decided it was best that the community at large should hear nothing about—particularly at this time. And the servile, good-society presses of the city dare not raise a note of indignation at all at this outrage. They are degraded at the feet of the ruling party. They are afraid to advocate the rights of this oppressed man—although in so doing every man in the community, and would no more advocate Abolition than they would Mormonismthey dare not do it, lest they shall be suspected of being tinctured with his doctrines, and thus make themselves obnoxious to the disapprobation of 'the wealthy and respectable.' Shame on such base and cowardly subserviency.

When the good-society party of Boston wish to make another attempt to overawe their opponents, we advise them to leave the Abolitionists, and turn their attention to another quarter. There is a party in Boston, who advocate doctrines many times more unpalatable to their tastes, than those of the Abolitionists-doctrines which are designed to take effect, and are actually taking effect, in their own city-doctrines most odious indeed to 'the wealthy and respectable '-doctrines too, which, if the aristocracy are to be believed, are of the most dangerous tendency, calculated to overturn the very foundations of the government, and prostrate all law and order. This party call themselves the Workingmen's Party. As individuals, they are so 'poor,' and they discuss principles in such 'defiance of public sentiment,' that their rights and liberties, certainly cannot be of much consequence. Besides, they are not even so 'wealthy and respectable' as the Abolitionists. Here, then, is a most rare opportunity for the 'moral worth' party, the 'good order' party, the 'well-dressed' party, to show their patriotism and courage by attempting to suppress the freedom of speech and of the press. But will they do it? Oh, no. These 'gentlemanly' fellows know that, in such a mob, there would be blows to take as well as blows to give. They know that, in such a case, they would come in contact with men whose principles would permit them to repel, by force, any such assault upon their rights. These 'well-dressed' gentry know that their handsome figures might suffer in a contest with the vulgar working-men; and that, per-chance, heads, that had known little of men's rights before, might have a little knowledge on that subject beat into them. They choose, therefore, to show their courage by attacking those, whose religious principles, they know, forbid resistance.— This is honor! This is chivalry indeed! This is the party, that will, no doubt, save the country, and the Union, and 'the Constitution!'-provided, always, they can do it without soiling their fine coats, their nice gloves, their new hats, and without coming in contact with the rabble.- Woon-

[From the Lynn Record.]

We take the following verses from the New England Galaxy, a paper which takes no part relating to Anti-Slavery, but denounces the 'respectable mob,' which with other mobs have been brought upon all parts of our country by the newspapers here mentioned and others which might have been mentioned in the same connection. If there are any fiends in human shape, who ought to be held up to the scorn and detestation of every American citizen, they are the editors of these mob-exciting newspapers; and we are glad to find every uncorrupted press in the community condemning them. These mob-exciting editors are the enemies of their country—the enemies of freedom—of the liberty of speech and of the press. They are the 'incendiaries'—the wretches who would murder

peaceable citizens for money, and fire their dwell-| sessions of St. Domingo; it falls into the sea a ings, and carry carnage, terror and death through small distance east of Fort Dauphin, the land. Be it remembered, that the 'respecta-ble mob' of 'well-dressed men' in Boston, who a very extensive well laid out town, conveniently attacked an assembly of ladies, and inhumanly watered by a clear river, which flows partly around dragged a virtuous citizen with a rope through the it. The houses are elegantly built of stone, and street, was encouraged and openly called out, by covered with French tiles; many of them, howevthe Commercial Gazette, a paper in Boston devoted ever, have been taken down and removed to furto Nullification.

> ULTRA-ISM. PROLOGUE.

[Enter the New York Courier & Enquirer.] Solus.] Oh this is glorious! A vivid flame Is burning now from the disputed bounds Of distant Maine to Georgia's cotton fields And both inclusive! I will make of this A noble hobby—I will swell my list— I'll say that law is nothing in the case— That our good citizens may Lynch and tar And feather as they please! Five hundred nam Is the least estimate on this great chance! I thank George Thompson Abolitionist!

[Enter the Boston Atlas.] Atlas. Ha!—save you Courier—Stormy times are these!

Behoves us keep a good look-out to windward -How act you, sir, in this?

rier. O root and branch Must foreign emissaries be destroyed? Atlas. Agreed with you-and though we both, of Tremble to think of mobs-

Courier. Oh certainly-

Yet what's the use of losing half our list By honest independence? E'en though we Decry the measures of these thoughtless men; we rail the mob, there's some will shout - At heart thou art an Abolitionist! They will! I'll take my oath upon't.

Atlas. And our subscribers would much rather have us Catch all our cues from them, and gently follow

By sentences and thoughts equivocal. Good milk and water, if there's sugar in it The public likes and it will fatten on't, And hasten to subscribe. [Enter Commercial Gazette, just from dinner.] Com. Gaz. O friends, a pickle dreadful we are in

Good Heaven preserve us! I'm no friend to mobs, But if I say a word against them now Subscribers will fall off, and I shall lose My means to purchase dainty things to eat, next summer there'll not be for me

A cent for capons, salmon and green peas! I'll dodge the question! So will I And I! Exeunt severally.

GAG LAW. The advocates of a law to violate the Constitution, to abridge the freedom of speech and of the press, need not give themselves any trouble on that subject. The work is already done to their hands. The mob effects what they wish the law to do. All necessity of memorials, petitions, debates, first, second, and third readings, and all other legislative steps towards the enactment of the desired law, to silence FREEMEN, is precluded by the willing disposition and the ready hand of the mob. Firebrands, brick-bats, tar and feathers, act much more promptly and efficiently than any law would be expected to do. Those papers, therefore, which clamor for a gag law, act very unreasonably, since they already a-chieve, by exciting the mob, much more than they could effect by procuring the passage of the law.

'This is a country of laws,' has neen repeated a thousand times. So indeed it is a country or laws. We have plenty of them. No country perhaps is blessed with so great an abundance. Thousands are enacted, by the different states and by Congress every year. But the misfortune of it is, that they seem to be made, 'like pie-crust, to be broken.' There is no want of laws, heaven knows-and so do those who have been Lynched in person and property,-but there is a want of respect for them. Society is, in effect, resolved into its natural elements. Each man has become 'a law unto himself'-not to restrain himself. however, but to annoy and injure his neighbor. The doctrine of equal rights, which 'keeps the word of promise to the ear,' is quite exploded in practice; and 'the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' depends on the caprice of every man's neighbor—or upon any number of his neighbors, who choose to combine together and rob him of them. Is there ever to be an end of this state of things? or is anarchy to become perpetual ?- New-York Transcript, Oct. 27.

RIOT IN BOSTON. It will be seen that they have had a touch of mob law in Boston during the last week. We hope, that, hereafter the papers of that city will have the modesty to withhold their censures of Baltimore, or any other place where riots may prevail; for, of all causes ever assigned for such an outrage, that of the assembling of a few women, peaceably and quietly, and for a lawful purpose, is the most trifling. Magnanimous Bostonians! You have indeed accomplished a noble, a worthy object! The whole city has been in commotion; the laws of the State have been violated and the peace broken; a reckless mob has paraded the streets in mid-day, without restraint from the constituted authorities ;- and all for what? Oh, for what, indeed? Why, surely, for nothing more nor less than to break up a meeting of thirty or forty inoffensive and defenceless females! Well, the object is accomplished, and not a word do we hear of the arrest or punishment of any of the rioters. Hence we are to infer that, Boston .- Worcester Spy.

LETTER ON HAYTI. Correspondence of the New York Working Men's Advocate.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Sept. 29th, 1835. MR. GEORGE H. EVANS: Dear Sir,-In my last letter from Pto. Plata I endeavored to give you a short descoiption of that enormous evils. place and its vicinity. Since that time I have rode on horseback in company with one person and a learnt with inexpressible grief, that the traffic in guide to this place, where I now am in good health, slaves is still carried on to an enormous extent a distance of two hundred miles or more, chiefly and with increased cruelty, under the flags of forwithin a few miles of the coast, through an unin- eign nations, but more especially under those of terrupted scenery of the most romantic order, Spain and Portugal. And they state as their consometimes over level and very extensive prairie viction, that the only measure which can effectupasturages, well peopled with the finest cattle I ally put a stop to the slave-trade is the total exever saw, mixed here and there with flocks of tinction of Slavery. sheep and goats, and every where abounding with The meeting express their acknowledgments to wild guinea fowls; at other times we crossed clear many of the Governors of Colonies, to the minisand rapid streams of water, coming from between ters of religion generally, and to the missionaries the mountains situated a few miles further in the of various denominations in the Colonies, for their interior, and of an height seldom less than one, or zealous, prudent, and indefatigable exertions in more than three thousand feet, and thickly wooded explaining to the emancipated negroes the nature to the top. This space, between the sea and the and extent of the freedom accorded to them, and mountains, of about two to three leagues wide, is in impressing upon their minds the solemn obligaa rich alluvial valley, gradually rising from the sea tions under which they are laid by the authority to the foot of the mountains, which are also very of christianity to a peaceful, sober, and industri-fertile and well wooded, and lay convenient for our conduct. cultivation. This valley of level land is interrupted in two places by mountainous ridges, which extend down to the sea, one immediately below Pto. Plata, the other at Point Isabellique. In most places the luxuriant growth of timber was thickly southern paper, with 10 advertisements for neinterspersed with the elegant royal palm, and cov- groes wanted, for sale, and runaway; and winds ered a deep soil of incomparable richness and fer- up the article with the following :tility, mostly convenient to water power for Machinery. That part of the Island, formerly Span- ed traffic in slaves, Jonathan would have the world

nish materials for other buildings. Its harbor is excellent, and superior, I believe, to any other on the whole island. Here begins the famous Plane of the Cape, 36 miles distant, through which its wide, level, and well laid out road, bordered with high, shady logwood hedges, still exists; in some parts it passed over pasturage or prairie lands, but generally the massy remains of extensive stone buildings indicated the value of the soil of its former sugar plantations, now mostly grown up with woods. Many old plantations are still more or less under the cultivation of sugar, but the extreme scarcity of hands to hire renders the extensive cultivation of that staple at present impracti-

Passing through the very rich and extensive alluvial plantations of the Grand Riviere, we arrived at Cape Haytien about 9 miles distant from it. This City (formerly Cape Francais,) is built on a level plain, just under a romantic mountain of per-haps 2000 feet high. The great extent and magnificent remains of elegant and extensive stone buildings, indicate its former wealth, founded upon the richness and extent of its soil, when it stood the peerless Mistress of American opulence. seems now recovering a little its importance, which will no doubt keep pace with the present increase population and cultivation throughout the

Exceptings Saturdays and Sundays, the great market days, when all is alive with well-dressed good-looking people, few persons are to be seen in the streets. This is owing to the great scarcity of domestic servants, who can employ themselves more profitably upon their own lands, liberally be-Whither they choose to lead—oh yes—my way stowed by Government, whose policy it is to discourage all negative and unproductive occupa-

I will now close this letter by a few observations upon the people inhabiting the country between Pto. Plata and Cape Haytien, their complexion, moral habits, etc. In that part formerly Spanish, that language is still retained, though the French is generally understood, and must soon predominate, as the law requires that all records and public documents shall be kept in French. A great tendency to white is also also observable in the complexions of the people, which seem to be changing very fast by intermixture with color. Soon after crossing the river Massacre, the French language predominates, or rather the Creole, for both are spoken and generally understood. The complexions of the inhabitants, too, are generally darker, indicating a greater predominancy of African blood, but no general color can be said to characterize any section. The extremes of white and black, when divested of all legal preference. as in Hayti, are more commonly found in conjugal union than otherwise, and as no distinctive predilection of color has yet manifested itself, the na tional complexion is continually changing, and must finally depend upon the sources of population from whence the color is derived.

I found no tavern or public house on the whole road-we lodged wherever circumstances rendered it most convenient to stop. Every where we found gratuitous hospitality and welcome, with an abundant supply of wholesome provisions, such as pork, fowls, honey, corn, cassava bread, and delicious plantains and fruit. The lonesome and romantic woods were interspersed with small farms of one family each, all living in careless abundance, and full of healthy children. Some of the towns had a more fashionable and military appearance, and it seemed to be a general custom of every Commandant to assume the prerogative right of offering hospitality to strangers, and where we met, not only a friendly welcome but genteel and fashionable accommodations. No tale of robbery or personal insult could be heard of. The houses of these farms are of the most simple construction, with posts of durable wood set in the ground, and wattled or enclosed with palm-tree clapboards, and generally covered with the same; they were mosty open so as to allow a free circulation of the cool breezes of this healthy climate. I neither have seen nor heard of one instance of sickness as yet, nor any kind of indisposition, in my whole route. They appear to be a healthy and good looking people, and in the towns fashionable, with many women of excellent beauty. I could discover no prejudice of caste, although whites seem ed rather to be treated with most deference, which I imputed either to their being considered as more helpless or their being supposed to have the most money; but all seemed to mix together equally in society, which was regulated by the conditions of

the individuals only. My next communication will probably be dated from Pt. Au Prince, and will contain such new matter as may grow out of further observations. I remain, very respectfully, &c.

The British Anti-Slavery Society held its anniversary, May 15. Lord Brougham presided. The following resolution was offered by Daniel O'Con-

That this Meeting contemplates with great satisfaction the active exertions now making in France for the extermination of Slavery from her colonies; and also regards with solicitude the exertions which are now making in the United States for the abolition of slavery, and warmly sympathizes in the labors of those who are engaged in this arduous undertaking, and earnestly trusts that the day is not distant when America shall no longer incur the reproach of holding in hereafter, mobs are to be tolerated and upheld in bondage upwards of two millions of human beings, and of allowing prejudice against color to perpetuate the injuries and degradations of the negro race. And this meeting, entertaining a deeply rooted horror of the slave trade and of slavery, will rejoice to co-operate with all Societies in every part of the world, having for their object the immediate and utter extinction of these

Another resolution states that the meeting had

The London Morning Herald satirises 'the land of the free,' by following a national song entitled Lines on the American Flag,' which it finds in a

'And yet, notwithstanding all this openly avowish, terminates at a flourishing and romantic little town called Laxavon, which is watered by the river Massacre. This river formed the boundary line between the former Spanish and French pos'attey; and 'all the world may see' that your stars' are bedim'd with the sighs and groans of ne thousands and tens of thousands of human eings whom you detain in hopeless s'avery.'

The following Letter needs no explanatory omment. It is wortly of the serious consideraonment. It is workey in the scribbs considera-ion of all who are disposed to take the execution of law from the hands of its constitutional agents, nd all who look with favor upon popular tents in advance of legal operations.— Con

HARDEMAN COUNTY, Tenn.) Sept. 25th, 1835.

To his Excellency Hiram G. Runnels, Governor of the State of Mississippi.

Sin :- You will duly appreciate the motives and

relings which prompt me to make this appeal to the constituted authorities of the State of Missis. ippi, when informed that I am the aged and dised father of John HULLUM, who, with four thers, fell a victim to the fury of a relentless Mob t Vicksburgh, on the 6th day of July last, and 1 have waited with painful anxiety to learn that the rdinary steps had been taken to bring the culprits o justice, but as yet I have had no ind any such have been made, either by the executive, udicial or ministerial officers.

I am constrained, therefore, by the ties of paren. I am constrained, therefore, by the ties of parental affection, and a solemn duty which I owe to my country, to bring the subject directly before you, and through you and the public journals to ask that justice as a favor which the laws of my ountry entitle me to demand as a matter of right.

The eircumstances of this unparalleled outrage have been so extensively circulated that I presume you are in possession of the most prominent facts enough at least, to satisfy you and the public that murders have been committed, and that the mur-

derers have been allowed to pass with impunity.
In ordinary times, when homicide is committed, an opportunity is afforded the relatives and triends of the deceased, to visit the jurisdiction of the of-fence to prosecute the criminals, but in this instance, I am informed, and have good reason to be that should any one attempt to do so it would be at the hazard of his life. alarming state of society, and which, if not sho corrected by an energetic and efficient administra-tion of the laws, we may bid adieu to liberty and justice, the wisdom and purity of our boasted institutions, and all those constitutional rights and priv. ileges, which are the pride and the glory of every

virtuous American citizen.

I should consider myself a cold and unfeeling father, an unworthy member of society and a faith-less professor of the Gospel of Peace, if I omitted to present this humble petition for justice. You, sir, as Governor of the State of Mississippi, are sworn to see that the laws are faithfully executed—you are sworn to support a constitut al form of government, which declares that all mer are born equally free and independent—that the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions from unreasonable searches, and seizures, without evidence and legal process that the right of trial by jury shall remain invio-late—that courts shall be open, and every man for an injury done him, in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law without sale, denial, or delay, and that no freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or deprized of his life or property, but by the judgment of his peers of the law of the land. Yet, with a total disregard of these republican declarations and the solemn oaths and obligations to support them, John Hullum, a free citizen of the United States, was assailed by a mob of armed men without warrant of law or the charge of any specific offence! The door of the house in which he was tenanted was broken down, after they were warned of the consequences and in attempting to defend his person from the assaults of the mob, he shot and killed Dr. Bodley, the file leader of the gang, which he had a right to do, and what any other man similarly situated would have done. After this occurrence, it is said that the mobites were excited to a frenzy, they fire into the room and John Hullum fell, receiving at least three mortal wounds. In this mangled and helpless condition, he was brutally dragged to a gallows and hung, while in the expiring agonies of death.

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It is alleged he was a gambler-if this was a fact it was susceptible of proof, and he was amenable to the laws; and if the good citizens of the State have neglected to provide an adequate remedy for this common vice, a heavy weight of re-sponsibility rests upon them. It is a great and a growing evil and should receive the pointed regrowing evil and should receive the pointed re-probation of the civilized world; and, to arrest it, no one can feel a greater solicitude than myself But a greater distinction is drawn between the professional and the occasional gamester, than comports with my ideas of moral philosophy. The thief who has stolen one-seventh part of his prophas a character but little b who has pilfered all that he possesses. the gambler, one act of gaming is as much an evidence of an evil propensity, as that one theft distinctly marks the rogue. The man who plays for money once a week for the sake of unlawful gain, is a gambler, and he who does the same every day, is but a gamester more deprayed; they are nevertheless both gamblers and should have the same place assigned them in society. I make observations with no other view place the subject in a proper light, and that all those who are guilty of the vice of gaming may be stigmatised agreeable to their deserts. notwithstanding the apparent shock of the moral sensibility of the citizens of Mississippi, there is no part of the United States where the despicable vice is so generally practised, among the officers of the law, from the supreme judge down to the constable. And a species of gaming without doubt more reprehensible than any other, (I mean that rating) in convenient turf racing) in consequence of the specious and imposing pretext for its toleration, is not only al-lowed but encouraged in the whole South, as though it was a domestic virtue.

These are startling truths, and I allude to them not to palliate the offence, but to show that the recent crusade at Vicksburgh was not so much th result of a deep and abiding sense of justice and virtue, as it was of wicked hearts, bad passions, personal revenge and a reckless spirit of insubordination to the laws. As an evidence, one of the principal actors was in the constant habit of visiting gaining houses, and who had previously by his seductive arts, contributed perhaps more than any other man, to lead the unfortunate victim of his personal vengeance into those sinks of iniquity.

Inclosed are the names of 16 persons" who were engaged in this horrid tragedy, and the names of nine witnesses of the fact, which I humbly trust you will forward without delay to the Attorney General or other officer at Vicksburgh, charged with the prosecution of the defendants.

Respectfully, DUKE W. HULLUM

*Names omitted in copy.

I cannot comprehend the sneers of witty rakes, at what they call constancy. If beings are united by any other consideration but love, constancy is of course impossible, and of course impossible, and, I think, unnecessary To a man who is in love, the thought of another woman is uninteresting, if not repulsive. Constancy is human nature. Instead of love being the occasion of all the misery of this world, as is sung by fantastic bards, I believe that the misery of this world is occasioned by there not being love enough. This opinion, at any rate, appears more logical. Happiness is only to be found in a recurrence to the principles of human nature, and these will prompt very simple manners. For myself, I believe that permanent unions of the sexes should be early encurred in the conserve that be early encouraged;—nor do I conceive that general happiness can ever flourish but in societies where it is the custom for all males to marry at eighteen. This custom, I am informed, is not unusual in the United States of America; and its consequence is a simplicity of manners, and a purity of conduct, which Europeans cannot comprehend, but to which they must ultimately have recourse. Frimeval barbarism and extreme civilization must arrive at the same results. Men, under these circumstances, are actuated by their organithese circumstances, are actuated by their organisation; in the first instance, instinctively; in the second, philosophically. At present, we are all in the various gradations of the intermediate state of corruption.—Contarini Fleming.